

The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21. 1735.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Ridiculum acri

Fortius & melius magnas plerumque, fecat res.

SIR,



All the boasted Privileges we Englishmen enjoy, there is none of which my Countrymen are more remarkably fond than the Liberty of Communicating their Sentiments to one another upon every Point of Religion and Politicks.

THE Genius of the last Century was chiefly confined

Religious Controversies, which had engaged the Attention of many Ages, and will for ever furnish an inexhaustible Source of Argument, no one Point of ancient or modern Orthodoxy having been yet determined to the Satisfaction of the Reverend Disputants themselves, in whose Judgment we Laymen do so justly place our Dependence, for the Regulation of our Faith and Practices.

THE Contemplation and Knowledge of spiritual and comprehensible Mysteries became at Length so universal, that it affected by Degrees the ordinary Occurrences of Human Life: Parents christened their Children by Scripture Names, and sometimes by whole texts of Scriptures, which was the prevailing Fashion the Days of *Oliver Cromwell*, and was looked upon by the Generality of sober People as a necessary Precaution to guard Posterity against falling from Grace.

But our Ancestors were not contented with being heavenly-minded in Name only, but in their Dress, Customs, and in the Furniture of their Houses, in each of which Particulars it were endless to enumerate the various Speculations and Refinements of that Religious Age.

I remember to have read formerly several Treatises, proving the Unlawfulness of wearing Perukes, more particularly those which are composed of Human Hair. The principal Objections which now occur to my Memory, are, that it was a Contradiction to a Passage in the New Testament, which affirms, that we cannot make our Hairs white or black; but what I recollect as the most Weight with me, was the Apprehension that they might contain the Hairs of a wicked Man or Woman, with which the Temples of the Elect might be defiled.

THE Animosity against Black Puddings, tho' it is not carried to so great an Extremity as heretofore, is not, however yet extinguished. I suppose it was the same Reason (the Fear of eating Blood) which discouraged a scrupulous old Gentleman of my Acquaintance from eating Fowls, without being previously assured that their Necks were fairly chopt off, without any Degree of Suffocation.

THE Zeal of the Ladies was not a jot inferior, and rather more commendable. While their Husbands sat poring in their Closets, upon the Solution of these knotty Problems, they were generally employed in working out their own Salvation upon Stools, Counters and Tapestry, upon which I have had the Pleasure of beholding several very eminent Personages stretched to the very Life.

Thus it was that the Kingdom of Satan was invaded on every Side, till in Conclusion his own Books were produced in Evidence against him, and the old Craftsman had the Mortification of seeing the History of the Bible, wherein his Iniquities are recorded from the Beginning, delineated upon every Card.

I have now by me a Pack of Plot Cards, which were the first that ever my Grandfather played with, wherein the Conspiracy of the Papists, in the Reign of King Charles II. to destroy our Religion and Liberties, and the Idolatry and Superstition of the Church of Rome, are very emphatically portrayed, in order, as I humbly apprehend, to preserve the Gamesters of the Protestant Religion from relapsing into the Errors of Popery.

THE old Gentleman, sometime before his Death, advised me never to play with any other Cards but these; and truly, Mr. Gazetteer, I could heartily wish that I had taken his Advice.

THE Humour of the present Age is very different. Our Predecessors had too much Religion, and it is to be feared we have too little: But whatever we want in Religion, is abundantly made up in Politicks; and as formerly every Candler was as capable of writing an Exposition upon the Revelations, as the Archbishop of Canterbury, so now every Taylor can make as good a Treaty of Peace as Mr. D'Ancers, or any of the Patriot Junto.

I am myself very much affected with this Political Enthusiasm, and have been extremely busy for several Months past in hammering out a Plan for the Re-establishment of the Peace of Europe upon a solid and lasting Foundation; and I design very shortly to present it to the Mediating Powers, with this proviso nevertheless, that I may be named a Plenipotentiary in the ensuing Congress, otherwise I have my Temptations, as well as other Gentlemen, to become a Patriot, and join the forlorn Hope of the Craftsman.

I am, SIR,

Lincoln's-Inn.

Your Humble Servant.

WM. PRYNN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders.

Leighorn, October 30.

THEY write from Genoa, that notwithstanding all the Efforts of Pinelli's Party, the Senate has stripped him of all manner of Power. The Government charges him with having concealed the true State of Affairs in Corsica, and they have received above 40 Letters from the Chief Officers, declaring, that they had rather quit the Service, than to continue in it under the Command of Pinelli's Son, tho' he is young, and does not want Courage; but being just come from his Studies, and having betaken himself to the Military Art not above 4 Months, that he has been with his Father, he wants a great deal of Experience.

Florence, Nov. 1. Several Couriers have passed this Way, who have raised a great Rumour about an approaching Peace; but our Ministers seem to be alarmed at it, for fear, as 'tis said, that Spain does not like the Treaty, and least Tuscany should, in such Case, become the Theatre of War, it being very probable that the Germans, by the Advantage they will have of frequent Reinforcements, will attempt to drive the Spaniards quite out of the Country.

Mantua, Nov. 3. Tho' we are informed by several Letters from Vienna, that the Emperor has signed Preliminaries of Peace with France, nevertheless we are upon our Guard till the Peace is published, because it appears that Spain does not come into it. Mean time one would hope, from the present Motions of the Spaniards, that their Court will after all agree to it, because, instead of keeping the Ground where they were posted to hinder the Germans from coming to relieve the Town, they begin to move off towards Revere and Ostiglia, where it looks as if they intended to fix their General Quarters during the Winter, and by this Means to draw nearer to their Dominions of Parma and Placentia.

Castiglione, (Mantuan) Nov 5. The Spaniards are now strutting in Mantua in good Earnest, and have warned all Persons by publick Bills posted on the Trees, &c. from carrying Provisions to it, on pain of being hanged on the Spot. 'Twas not above 3 Days ago that they met some Country People carrying some Cheese thither; they stopped the Cheese, but let their Persons go free for that Time, because they knew nothing of the late Order, and were come from a far Country.

Vienna, Nov. 12. Signior Andrew Erizzo is arrived here as a new Ambassador from the Republick of Venice, to relieve Signior Mark Foscarini, who has already serv'd full three Years in that Station, and having had his Audience of Leave of the Emperor, is going to set out for Venice, where his to have the Employment of Historiographer to the Republick.

'Tis said the Suspension of Arms between the Germans and the French, will be proclaimed in the Empire on the 28th Instant; nevertheless the Levies will

still be carried on; and we hear that a great Number of Imperial Troops is marching towards Italy. At the same time Orders are sent to the Count de Traun in Hungary to repair immediately to the Imperial Army in Lombardy, as well as to the 5000 Croats to hasten their March.

Dresden, Nov. 14. The Regency has received an Order from the King, to summon an Assembly of the Nobility and the States of this Electorate about the Middle of next Month, when his Majesty has resolved to be here. 'Tis said that the Duke Regent of Saxe-Weissenfels, perceiving that the King favours Prince John Adolphus, Velt Marshal General of the Saxon Troops, in every Instance, and that he is to be vested with the Administration, has made his Addresses to the Dyet of Ratisbon.

The last Letters from Warsaw say, that when M. Poninski found that all his Efforts to reconcile the Deputies were in vain, he made a short Speech to them to this Purpose. I am fully convinced that the King and the Senate have endeavour'd, as I have also done on my Part, to prevail with the States of the Kingdom to be unanimous; and as the Time is come for the Separation of the Dyet, I shall be obliged, though against my Will, to bear the Marshall's Staff till another is ordered.

Copenhagen, Nov. 15. The Count de Rantzau, Stadtholder of Norway, is safely arrived at Christiania, having taken Gottenburg in his Way, where the Swedes honour'd him both at his coming in and going out of the Town with two Salvoes of 32 Pieces of Cannon, and where he both supped and dined with the Governor and his Lady. The Royal Frigate that carried him over is returned with a considerable Quantity of Bars of Silver from the Mines there, which is all to be carried to the Mint for Coinage.

Berlin, Nov. 15. 'Tis certain that the King will set out from Potsdam for the Country of Halberstat the Beginning of next Week not only to review the Troops that are returned from the Rhine; but to install his third Son Prince William, who is near 10 Years of Age, in the Provostship of the Great Church of Magdeburg.

P. S. Just as the Courier is going off we hear, that the new-born Hereditary Prince of Wolfenbuttle, for whose Birth there was lately so much Joy, is dead. We are also informed, that the Troops come from the Rhine are marching to their old Quarters, from whence 'tis to be hoped, that a Peace will be infallibly concluded this Winter. Mean time the Saxon Troops have taken their Quarters in the Countries of Berg and Juliers, which has occasion'd very great Reflection.

Hamburg, Nov. 18. 'Tis said that by an express Order from the Czarina, the Prince of Hesse Homburg has declared to the Deputies of Volhinea, Podolia and others, that if they do not abandon the Design of forming a Confederacy in favour of King Stanislaus, he will forthwith give Orders to all the Russian Troops that are left in Poland, to march down upon them in a Body, and that then the Authors of this Conspiracy may thank themselves for the Consequences that may affect both their Persons and Estates.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday Morning died at his House at Chelsea, Thomas Watkinson of Higham Ferrers in the County of Northampton, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate of near 2000 l. per Annum, and one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace for that County.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Captain Dalrymple, arrived in Town from the Rhine, where they had been to serve as Volunteers under Prince Eugene; as did also the Lord Primrose, who was wounded at the same Time and Place when Count Nassau was unfortunately killed, who was Nephew to the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham.

We hear that the Gentlemen concerned in the Subscriptions for erecting the Equestrian Statue that was intended for some Place in the City, have made Application to the proper Persons for setting it up in the Middle of the new Baſon that is making in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

His Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint James Westfale, Esq; to be a Gentleman of his Ewry, a Place worth 200 l. a Year.

VERSES

VERSES left on King WILLIAM'S Grave in Westminster-Abbey.

VAIN Greece consult no more, or haughty Rome,
For Worth or Virtue—View this Royal Tomb,
Beneath whose Shade more sacred Dust is wept,
Than in their Urns or Temples ever slept:
Cæsar had Courage—but the Tyrant's Name,
And Rome enslav'd, obscur'd the Victor's Fame;
Cato had Honour—but the Dagger near
When Dangers press'd, betray'd the Patriot's Fear;
His Triumphs, One by dire Oppression gain'd,
And One his Virtues, by his Weakness stain'd!
Britain's lov'd King, did with each Roman vie;
As warm for Freedom—as resolv'd to die:
Without his Guilt, did Cæsar's Lawrels wear;
And boasted Cato's Fame, without his Fear.

T. N.

On the ROYAL FAMILY, Painted in One Piece.

To the QUEEN.

THINK not, great Queen, our Homage small,
If here one Part we should deny;
What Britain's Love can pay you all,
Who views your Royal Offspring nigh?
While These your princely Virtues share,
Which fondly you to each impart,
By all ador'd, you here must bear
A Rival in each Subject's Heart.

Our best Allegiance oft we prove,
When to one Throne our Faith we bind;
Here we divide our fondest Love,
Refuse you Part—and yet are kind.

Forgive us then, if, while in View,
These Graces you yourself inspir'd,
And paying these a Homage due,
Each Parent is but half admir'd.

But thus our Wonder to divide,
And what your Virtues claim, refuse,
Is both your Joy as well as Pride,
And what each Royal Heart wou'd chuse.

T. N.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 145. India 162.
South Sea 89 1-half. Old Annuity 108 1-half. New
ditto 109 1-4th. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths.
Emperor's Loan 106. Royal Assurance 100 3-4ths.
London Assurance 127 8ths. York Buildings 13 3-4ths.
African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. 12s. Prem.
Three per Cent. ditto 31. 13s. Prem. South Sea
Bonds 31. 11s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41.
12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 41. Prem. English
Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three
1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 21. 1-half per Cent.
Premium. Million Bank 109 1-half.

Goodwood in Sussex, Nov. 17, 1735.

WHEREAS an Anonymous Letter, dated the 15th Inst.
was found in my Park directed to me, requiring Two
Hundred and Fifty Guineas to be left in a certain Place
therein mentioned, and in failure of my Compliance there-
with, threatening to pull down my House, to destroy every
thing belonging to it, and to shoot me the first Opportunity
that offered: I do hereby promise a Reward of One Hun-
dred Guineas to any Person or Persons that shall discover
the Writer or Sender of the said Letter, provided the said
Writer or Sender shall be lawfully convicted of the same.

RICHMOND, &c.

This Day is published.

[To be Continued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.]

[Price TWO-PENCE]

The PROMPTER, N^o CVIII.

Nempe, incomposito, dixi, pede, currere versus
Lucili; Quis tam, Lucili, Fautor ineptæ est,
Ut non hoc fateatur? At idem, quod Sale multo
Urberis deficiunt?

Well! 'tis acknowledg'd—Since at length it must—
Pope's Numbers are not always chaste, or just.
What fond Admirer, partial to his Name,
Will not confess, ev'n a Pope may merit Blame?
Who will deny, but that sometimes his Pen
Sports cruelly, on Characters of Men?

HOR. EP.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.
Where Letters to the Author are taken in.
Of whom the former Numbers may be had.

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Motto to LAXER'S Scheme.

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This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many
Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper,
a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp,
among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits,
being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it
back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of
the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon
after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that
Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits;
replied, that if it was only The Rules of the Society, he should
not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform him-
self what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was
The Secret Instructions of the Society, the good Father, shrug-
ging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he
saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from
the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more
adviseable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon
after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was
afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is
there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of
Credit.

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N. B. Mr. King is lately removed from the Blue-coat-
shop against the Royal-Exchange, to the Blue-coat-Boy against
the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.